

Spalding's official base ball guide, 1889

Spalding's Official Baseball Guide, 1889

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE "Spalding's Base Ball Guide" again greets the base ball public with the official records of America's national game. First issued in 1877, it has grown in popularity, has been enlarged and improved from year to year, and is now the recognized authority upon base ball matters. The statistics contained in the "Guide" can be relied upon, nearly all of them having been compiled from official records. The "Guide" has attained such a size- 80 pages -as to preclude the possibility of publishing in the same issue the League Constitution in full, and other interesting League matter. We are therefore compelled, in addition, to publish the "Official League Book," which contains only official League matter as furnished by Secretary Young, including the League - e Constitution in full. Copies of the "Guide" or "League Book," will be mailed to any address upon receipt of twelve cents each. Trade orders supplied through the News Companies, or direct from the publishers. H. O. AGO. A. G. SPALDING & BROS. NEW YORK fir>~ ~ WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1889. By the authority vested in me, I do hereby certify that 1. Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros., of Chicago and New York, have been granted the exclusive right to publish the Official League Book for 1889. N. E. YOUNG, Secretary National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs.

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WILLIAM A. HULBERT. The late Mr. William A. Hulbert may be justly considered as the Father of the National League, for he it was who in 1875 was mainly instrumental in bringing about the secession from the old National Professional Association in 1875, which resulted in the establishment of the National League in 1876. To Mr. Hulbert is due the credit of rescuing professional ball playing from the abuses which prevailed in the ranks at the

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time he first became connected with the Chicago Club. Especially to his persistent course in refusing to consent to the reinstatement of any player expelled from a professional club for crooked play, is the present honesty of the game due. Mr. Hulbert was the second President of the National League, Mr. M. Hulke, the present Governor of Connecticut, being the League's first President. Mr. Hulbert died in April, 1882, from heart disease. He was essentially a reformer, and in his business and social relations sincerity and candor were marked characteristics. The National League adopted this resolution at his death "Resolved, That to him alone is due the credit of having founded the National League, and to his able leadership, sound judgment and impartial management is the success of the League chiefly due"

Spalding's Base Ball Guide And Official League Book for 1889

SPALDING'S BASE BALL GUIDE AND Official League Book for 1889. A COMPLETE HAND BOOK OF THE NATIONAL GAME OF BASE BALL, CONTAINING STATISTICAL REVIEWS OF THE VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP SEASONS, AS ALSO THE RECORDS AND AVERAGES OF THE INTER-COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATIONS, EAST & WEST. -ADDED TO WHICH IS THE-- COMPLETE OFFICIAL LEAGUE RECORD FOR 1888. (Also a Brief Record of the Base Ball Tours to England in 1874, and to Australia in 1888. '74, '88, TOGETHER WITH THE NEW CODE OF PLAYING RULES, AS REVISED BY THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE. ATTACHED TO WHICH IS AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATORY APPENDIX, GIVING A CORRECT INTERPRETATION OF THE NEW RULES, ALSO THE OFFICIAL RECORD OF ALL LEAGUE GAMES AND PLAYERS, AND THE OFFICIAL SCHEDULE OF LEAGUE GAMES FOR 1889, PITCHERS' RECORDS IN VICTORIES FOR 1888. BASE RUNNING AND THROWING RECORDS OF 1888, WITH THE LEADING NOTE-WORTHY EVENTS. RECORDS OF THE VETERAN BATSMEN OF THE LEAGUE FROM 1876 TO 1888. Handsomely Illustrated with Portraits and Pictures. PUBLISHED BY 109 N. W. A. G. SPALDING & SONS. CHICAGO AND NEW YORK HINGTONG

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A. A. A.-Ground reserved for Umpire, Batsman ana atcher. B. B.-Ground reserved for Captain and Assistant. C.-Playerss Bench D.-Visiting Players' Bat Rack. E.-Home Players' Bat Rack.

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Preface

PREFACE. The publishers of " Spalding's Base Ball Guide " present to the fraternity in the GUIDE for 1889, the model baseball annual of the period; the thirteenth annual edition of the work being in every respect the most complete baseball GUIDE ever issued. Exceed- ing as it does every other book of the kind in size-over two hun- dred pages of reading matter-as also in its new feature of pic- torial illustrations, it presents an epitome of the professional history of the game for 1888, unequaled by any other work of the kind previously published. In fact, the GUIDE for 1889 has been made to conform to the very exceptional year of important events its chapters record-a year which will be remembered for a long time to come as fruitful of the most noteworthy occurrences known in the annals of our national game. The prominent features of the GUIDE for 1889 are the complete record of the pitching in the League and American championship contests; the instructive chapters on "the lessons of the cam- paign," then on "team work ;" the analyses of the play in the world's championship series of contests; the new tables showing the figures of the campaigns of the past eighteen years, and espe- cially the explanatory appendix or chapter of official instructions to umpires and captains. The great size of the GUIDE precludes the possibility of includ- ing the games record of the League campaign, as also other rec- ords of League legislation, etc., and these will be found in the "Official League

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Book," which contains only official League matter as furnished by Secretary Young, including the League Constitution in full. (7)

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Introduction

INTRODUCTION. The American national game of base ball has reached a period in its history, when it no longer needs to be referred to as a field exercise, calling for particular mention of its peculiar merits. It is now the established favorite game of ball of the American people, and occupies a position in public estimation which no other field sport in vogue approaches. The game has attained its present position of popularity, not only from its adaptability to our peculiar national characteristics, as regards its possession of special points of attraction; but also from its value as a field sport which presents sufficient excitement in itself to draw thousands of spectators, without the extrinsic aid of betting as its chief point of interest, the latter attraction being something which pertains to nearly every other popular sport. Then, too, it should be borne in mind that base ball first taught us Americans the value of physical exercise as an important aid to perfect work in cultivating the mind up to its highest point. It is to the introduction of base ball as a national pastime, in fact, that the growth of athletic sports in general in popularity is largely due; and the game pointed out to the mercantile community of our large cities that "all work and no play" is the most costly policy they can pursue, both in regard to the advantages to their own health, and in the improvement in the work of their employes, the combination of work and play judiciously, yielding results in better work and more satisfactory service than was possible under the old rule. Thus, the game has acted like a lever in lifting into public favor all athletic sports. A great deal is said about the special attraction of this and that leading sport of the day. The turfman thinks there is nothing approaching the excitement of a horse race, which from the start to the finish occupies but a few minutes of time. The rower regards a three mile "shell" race as the very acme of sporting pleasures; while the yachtsman looks upon all other contests as of trifling importance compared with

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that ending in the winning of his club regatta cup; and so on through the whole category of sports of the field, the forest and the river. But if any one can present to us a sport or pastime, a race or a contest, which can in all its essentials of stirring excitement, displays of manly courage, nerve and endurance, and its unwearying scenes of skillful play and alternations of success equal our national game, of ball, we should like to see it. What can present a more attractive picture to the lover of out-door sports than the scene presented at a base ball match between two trained professional teams competing for championship honors, in which every point of play is so well looked after in the field, that it is only by some extra display of skill at the bat, that a single run is obtained in a full nine innings game? If it is considered, too, that base ball is a healthy, recreative exercise, suitable for all classes of our people, there can be no surprise that such a game should reach the unprecedented popularity it has, (9)

The Professional Season Of 1888

experience of the New York club, gave to the East a lead in the pennant races which they had not held since 1884, when the Providence club won the championship, Chicago having held the honors in 1885 and 1886, and Detroit in 1887. The past season, too, excelled all previous years in the vast assemblages of spectators who were gathered at the grounds of the prominent clubs on holiday occasions; as also in the immense aggregate of people who patronized the professional contests of the year. It was also an exceptional year in regard to the close and exciting contest for the League pennant, between the four leading clubs of that organization; and at the end of the championship season the sequel of the contest for the base ball championship of the world finished off the campaign of 1888, in a manner that greatly added to the honors won by the victorious League club from New York. The contest for the American Association championship was also one of the interesting events of the season, and one, too, which taught aspiring clubs a lesson which they can well profit by; and that is, that success in championship contests is due far more to able management, competent captaining, and thorough team work, than

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to the gathering together of the strongest of star players in a club team. In the League, in this respect, while the Boston club had invested, at great financial cost, in securing the services of noted star players, the Chicago club, though weakened by the release of players from their team who had done yeoman service in their ranks for years, were yet able to excel the picked team of star players of the Boston club, simply by superiority in handling those they had left to them. In the Association arena, too, a similar condition of things prevailed in the case of the St. Louis and Brooklyn clubs, the costly investment of the Brooklyn club for new players, only enabling them to reach second place in the pennant race, while the "weakened" (?) St. Louis team, by better concerted work together, were enabled to 10

BASE BALL GUIDE. 11 break the record by capturing the Association pennant for the fourth successive season, something only equaled by the Boston club under the reign of the old National Association in 1872, '73, '74, and '75. " An event of the season of 888, also, was the widening the sphere of professional club operations in the United States, by the inauguration of the Texas League, which, though not as successful as desired in its first year, nevertheless opened up a new and large territory for the occupation of the professional clubs. Closing too, as the year did with a commendable movement on the part of the League legislators to regulate the salary system so as to get rid of several costly abuses ; it may be justly said that in no year since professional ball playing was officially recognized, was there so much done to promote the welfare of the national game as during the season of 88S. The summary record of the season's work of the several professional Leagues and Association prominent during the season of 1888, is as follows: t r Number . ' .. of Clubs. LEAGUES. Champion Club. , a P p3 C National LeagueNew York 532 .641 8 American Association St. Louis..... 540 .6i 8 8 International Association..... Syracuse 413 .718 8 8 Western AssociationDes Moines..... 45.6481 8 7 Central League Newark..... ... 46.783 8 7 Southern League..... Birmingham.....I 11i .620 4 a New England League. Lowell..... 209 566 7 4 California League.....

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Stockton268 .615 4 4 Texas League a... .. 46.660 6 4 Tri-State
League..... Lima 53S.701 10 10 THE LEAGUE'S PENNANT RACE OF 1888.
The championship campaign of the League for 1888 began on April 20, with the customary
home games between the eight clubs, each in its respective section, the New York team
opening the season at Washington, and the Bostons at Philadelphia; while in the West
Detroit opened at Pittsburg, and the Chicagos at Indian- apolis, the winning clubs being
New York, Boston, Pitti urg and Chicago. By the end of the first week of the campaign
Boston was in the van without a defeat being charged to them, while every other club had
suffered at least one defeat, Boston leading in the race, followed by Chicago, New York,
Pittsburg, Detroit, Indianapolis, Washirngton and Philadelphia the latter suffering

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THE CHICAGO GAMES OF 1888

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The record of victories on opponent's grounds is as follows: Q a ; , g i isU ~ M O o
1 New Yok 5 4 7 7 40 Chicago 5 4 5 5 5 5 34 Phila
elphia 6 6 8 4 5 32 Boston..... 5 3 8 4 4 5 7 36 Detroit.. .. 3 5 1 3
3 . 3 5 5 27 Pittsburg 5 4 2 3 6 4 28 Indianapolis 2 l 4 4 5 19
Washington.....5 3 4 3. 2 Games Lost 2.... - .. 2 26 3l 29 26 130 35 38 38 2

LEAGUE CLUB PRESIDENTS

to be longer tolerated. Drunken professionals should be driven from service just as the crooks of a dozen years ago were, never to be allowed to return. Drunken players are not only a costly drawback to success individually, but they permeate the whole baseball fraternity with a demoralizing influence. The fact is, professional baseball playing has arrived at that point of excellence, and reached so advanced a position in regard to its financial possibilities, that it will no longer pay, in any solitary respect, to allow players of drinking habits in first-class teams. The demands of the game, as it is now played, are such as to require a player to have all his wits about him to play ball up to the standard it has now reached. He needs the steadiest of nerves, the clearest eyesight, the most unclouded judgment, and the healthiest physique to play the game as it is required to be done by the exacting public patrons of the present day. Another thing, the capitalists who have ventured thousands of dollars in baseball stock companies, can no longer allow their money to be risked in teams which are weakened by the presence of men of drinking habits. Mr. Spalding's plucky and most successful experiment has conclusively shown that a baseball team run on temperance principles can successfully compete with teams stronger in other respects, but which are weakened by the toleration of drinking habits in their ranks. Here is a lesson taught by the campaign of 888 which points a moral, if it does not adorn a tale. Another special lesson of the past campaign which was practically illustrated by the Boston Club was, that star players do not make a winning team. The fact is, the pennant cannot be won by any costly outlay in securing the services of this, that, or the other "greatest player in the country." It is well managed and harmonious teams, not picked nines led by special stars, which win in the long run. Now and then-as there are exceptions in all cases-a picked nine will attain a certain degree of success. But for steady struggles for permanent success in the professional championship arena, team work of the very best, and admirably managed teams will alone achieve steady victory.' The old Boston teams under Harry Wright, and the Chicago teams under Anson, are a standing proof of this fact. Let the National League magnates ponder these truths earnestly.

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THE LEAGUE PITCHING OF 1888. While there is no more reliable a record, by which to estimate a pitcher's skill in the box, than the figures showing the runs clean earned off the pitching; in the absence of such figures the best criterion is that of the record of victories and defeats pitched in, the percentage of victories to games played being the deciding point in awarding the palm of superior work in the box. In 1888 the pitchers were handicapped by the absurd rule which charged

!2 2 SPALDING 'S OFFICIAL runs scored on bases on balls as earned runs, successive bases on balls giving an earned run to the batting side, even in the absence of a single base hit. To estimate a pitcher's skill on such a basis is nonsense. As the scoring rules do not admit of the record of data showing runs clean earned off the pitching, and not off the fielding and pitching combined, we are obliged to make up a rec- ord of the percentage of victories as the only reliable figures at command on which to judge the pitching of the season. By and by the Committee of Conference will get out of the old rut in this respect, and then correct data will be available; until then we must do the best we can under the circumstances, and conse- quently the names of the pitchers of the League Clubs who took part in not less than ten games are appended, and these are placed in the order of the best percentage of victories. . PITCHERS. CLUB. . | I Keefe New York..... 35 12 47 745 2 Conway..... 1 45 .689 3 Buffinton Philadelphia . 29 15 44 .659 4 Sanders Philadelphia 19 io 29 .655 5 Krock Chicago 25 14 39 .64 6 Titcomb New York.. 14 8 22 .636 7 Clarkson Boston..... 33 20 53 623 8 Tener Chicago 7 5 12 .583 9 Welch New York. 26 19 45 .577 o Sowders. oston. 19 i 5 34 559 2 Van Haltren. Chago..... I3 I 2 542 13 Staley Pittsburg 12 I 24 .500 14 Btrdick Indianapolis io 0 20 .500 i5 Galvin Pittsburg 23 25 48 .479 I6 Whitney Washington.. . 19 21 40 .475 i7 Baldwin Chicago..... 3 5 28 .464 iS Gruber Detroit. I3 24 . 58 9 Crane.....

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New York... 5 6 11 .455 20 Casey..... Philadelphia4 9 33 .424
21 Beatin Detroit. 5 7 .417 22 Getzein..... D,
troit.. 26 44 .09 23 Boyle Indianapolis 15 22 37 .105 24
1MaddenBoston..... 7 12 19 .36 25 Widner..... Washington.... 4 7
II .364 26 O'Day. Washington 6 31 47 340 27 Shreve.....
Indianapolis I 24 35 .314 28 Radbourne)Boston..... 7 i6 23 .304 29
Gleason. Philadelphia 7 17 2L i.202 Some remarkable pitching was done
during the season of iS888, alike in the American arena, as in the League. The strategic
work was up to a very high mark in the League, and in this, Keefe, Conway, Buffinton,
Clarkson, Welch, Galvin, and Morris

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24 SPALDING S OFFICIAL ! , , . ~.3 0 I 2 .. Iz 35 Y S a a 0 , a .0 i X 3 I .. * . 2
_____ jZ . Burdick..... 1 3 I o 3 10 Van Haltren .. . 2 3 2 I 0
Keefe4..... .4 0 I 2 o 12 Staley 2 2 3 I 11 Madden
3 2 2 I 12 Gruber 3 2 o 2 3 13 Conway 2 2 3 I 3 14
Krock 3.. 2 1 3 2 3 I I 1 Buffinton4 2 3 I I Sowders ...3..... 4 - 2 2
2 o 15 Baldwin4 4 2 Radbourne o ... 2 2 3 6 Gleason3 3 3 I 0
3 i7 Gleason 2 3 . o 5 17 Welch 6 3 2 2 i I 19 Casey..
I 5 2 3 23 19 Clarkson 4 3 4 2 2 3 3 20 W hitney 2 .5 ... 4 3 21
Boyle..... . 5 5 313 1 22 5 3 3 I I j 22 M orris..... 3 4 4 2 3 .. 1 2 6 24
Shreve 4 5 3 2 4 'Galvin..... 4 3 7 5 3 2 12 Getzein.....
5 3 3 4 7 3 I 26 O'Day 4 5 4 5 i 3 7i . 31 These pitching records not only
present a tolerably fair criterion of a pitcher's skill in the box-though of course not as
reliable as the data of clean earned runs off his pitching or of clean hits made from it-but
they afford an interesting and instructive record from which to judge of the success of a
pitcher in defeating one particular team more frequently than he does another, and vice
versa. In fact, experience has shown that no matter how effective a pitcher may be in a
season's work, it will be found that there is always one team which bothers him more than

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any other he has to face, just as shown in the above quoted instances. In regard to judging of a pitcher's ability as a fielder in his position by the fielding averages of pitchers the basis was made equally as unreliable as the estimate of earned runs was, owing to the fact that the data of the fielding averages of a pitcher were made up from the figures of "assistance on strikes" as well as from legitimate fielding assistances. For this reason the pitcher, who was really a poor fielder in his position in fielding balls from the bat, but who happened to be fortunate in striking batsmen out by his pitching-thereby getting a big record of pitching assist- ances-became the leader in the pitcher's fielding averages; while the pitcher who really excelled as a fielder when in the box, but who was not as fortunate in striking out his batting opponents, and therefore could not furnish as good a record of assistances on strikes, was set down in the fielding averages as a tail-ender.

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THE LEADING PLAYERS OF THE LEAGUE

Looking over the League averages, and taking those players who have taken part in a majority of the championship contests of the season, we find the appended names among those occupy- ing the leading positions at the bat and in the field. Of those who played in one hundred games and over in the League championship arena, the following comprise the first ten batsmen: ^4 BATSMEN. CLUB. C Anon.....Chicago.....

34 .343 2 Ryan... Chicago. 30 33 3 Kelly..... .

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Boston..... 15 .318 4 Brouthers Deroit..... 29 .306 5
Ewing New York..... 103 .306 6 White..... Detroit.....
25 .298 7 Johnston Boston 35 .295 9 Connor
New York 34 .291 io Nash..... Boston..... 135 .28. Of those who played
in one hundred. games and over in the League campaign, the following are the first
seven in fielding - . ED. - I FIELDERS. POSITION. CLUB. > a a , . . . Anson
First Baseman... Chicago..... 134 .9S5 .343 Richardson.....-.. Second Baseman.
New York..... 135 .942 .226 Nash. Third Baseman.. Boston..... 104.913 .283
Glasscock... Short Stop..... Indianapolis I. 10.9go00.269 Hornung Left
Fielder Boston..... 107 .947 .239 Slattery Center Fielder... New York.....
103 917 .245 Tiernan Right Fielder. . New Y.rk 113 959 .293 2

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./ BASE BALL GUIDE. 33 bases in 108 games.' The Detroit team was singularly weak
in this respect. Mr. R. M. Larner of Washington has made up an interesting table from
the figures of the League averages, which presents some very interesting statistics of
the base running in the League during the championship season of 18:8. Mr. Larner
says: " " The official averages of League players contain the number of bases stolen
by each player during the season, but furnish no means of comparison between the
clubs in that most important department of the game. A glance, however, shows that the
three tail-end clubs possess the three most successful base-runners in the League, in -
Hoy of the Washingtons; Seery of Indianapolis, and Sunday of Pittsburgh, the latter of
whom would probably have finished first had an accident not prevented him from play-
* ng during the last two weeks of the season." The following table includes in its first
column all those meth- ods of reaching first base, except the force-outs, which cannot be
ascertained, and would not materially affect the record', in this comparison. Indianapolis
and Washington still lead, Pittsburgh comes well to the front, pushing the next three clubs
down a peg each, and the Phillies and Detroits keep their places at the foot: CLUBS.
C ,E Indianapolis..... ,589 350 220 Washington..... ..

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" . ,515 331 218 Pittsburgh I,4 74 282 19T New

York 1,772 315 178 Boston.... ,719 292

170 Chicago ,720 285 i66 Philadelphia 569 246 i57

Detroit.. i 9841 3 I 1 o Mr. Larner says: " The simple total of bases' stolen is mis- leading as to a club's proficiency in base running, since the strong batting clubs having more men who reach first base have more chances to steal, and hence excel in totals, while in percentages they fall below clubs which are weaker in batting. The true measure is the relation between the number of bases stolen and the number of chances offered for the attempt, which is the whole number of those who reach first base, whether on hits, balls, errors, hits by pitcher, illegal delivery, or force-outs." THE CLUB RECORD OF STOLEN BASES. The record in stolen bases in championship games, showing the first man of each club in base stealing for 888 is appended. i, .

Total -.. . . . 2So

CHICAGO. DETROIT. PLAYERS. E . PLAYERS. E - i Pfefier... 36 64

Hanlon.... . 38 RyanBrothers..... 29 34 3 Burns134 34 3

Campau.70 27 4Anson.....34 28 4 Twitchell..... 130 14 5 Williamson..... .32

25 Richardson 57 13 6 Van Haltren i 21 6 White..... 25 I2

Duffy 7 3 7 Ganzell 93 2 8 Daly 6 8 Rowe

rx15 i 9 Sullivan 75 9 9Getzein:..... 45 6 Total 264 Total..... ...

66 The following table is for immediate reference. It shows the winning club for each season from 871 to 888 inclusive; as also the manager of each of the champion clubs of each year: WINNING CLUB. MANAGER. 0 I -- _ ____ _ a .

1871 Athletic Hayhurst22 7 29 S872 Boston

H right 39 8 47 I873 Boston H. W right 43 6 59

i874 Boston H. Wright..... 5 8 70 1875 Boston..... H. W

right 71 -8 79 1876 Chicago..... Spalding 52 14 66

1877 Boston..... H. Wright.....3..... 1 17 48 x878 Boston..... H.

Wright 4 19 6o 3879 Providence G. Wright...:..... 55 23 78 1880

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Chicago ... 67 18 84 1881 Chicago..... Anson. 56 28
 84 882 Chicago. Anson 55 29 84 18S3 Boston.... . Wright. .
 63 35 98 1884 Providence Bancroft... ..28 12 iS85 Chicago
 Anson. 87 25 112 i886 Chicago n.... Anson ... 34 124
 1887 Detroit...W Watkins..... 79 45 124 1888 New York.

Mutrie.....84 47 131 It will be seen that in the old Professional Association the Bos- ton club won the pennant four times, and the Athletics once, while in the League the Chicago Club won it six times, the Bos- ton Club three times, the Providence Club twice, and the Detroit and New York once each. The best percentage of victories was made by the Boston Club in 1875, that being the best on record in professional club history.

Though the New York Club's team for 1888 included over twenty different players, only seven of them took part in one hundred championship matches and over, and these were Richardson, 135; Connor, 134; Ward, 122; Tiernan, 113; O'Rourke, 107; Ewing, 103, and Slattery, 103. Whitney took part in 60; Gore in 64; Keefe in 5; Welch in 47; Foster in 37; Murphy in 28; Hatfield in 27; Titcomb in 23; Brown in 17, and Crane in but 1. All the others played in less than ten games. The first nine were Keefe p, Ewing c, Connor b, Richardson 2b, Whitney, 3b, Ward ss, O'Rourke lf, Slattery cf, and Tiernan, rf, these playing the nine positions respectively. The appended table presents an interesting epitome of the work done on the field by the New York team in the championship contests of the past season: NEW YORK. " & " - vs. C | Victories 8
 14 12 11 10 1 15 84 Defeats 5 8 7 7 5 447 Drawn Games 1
 1 0 2 2 1 7 Series Won 0 1 1 1 0 5 Series Lost 0 0 0
 Series Unfinished 1 0 1 1 1 61 Victories by Forfeit..... 0 0 0 O I "Chicago"
 Victories..... 2 1 2 4 3 6 1. "Chicago" Defeats 1 0 0 0 3 Single Figure
 Victories. 5 12 10. 8 11 14 71 Single Figure Defeats..... 4 8 5 7 5 4 44 'Double
 Figure Victories 3 2 2 1 3 2 13 Double Figure Defeats . ..0 1 0 2 0 0 1 4 Extra
 Innings Games..... 1 2 3 1 1 9 Victories at Home 4 8 5 5 6 7 8 43
 Defeats at Home 1 3 4 2 3 23 Victories Abroad. 4 6 7 5 4 7 7 40 Defeats

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Abroad..... 6 6 4 3 4 3 3 I 24 THE PITCHING RECORD. The pitching record of the champion team of 888 is worthy of note in regard to the figures showing the victories won and defeats

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THE LEAGUE AVERAGES FOR 1888

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FIELDING RECORD

n NAME. CLUB. W a 1 Denny.....Indianapolis.....23 65 88 14 167 .916 2
Kunhne.....Pittsburg.... ... 63 112 159 25 296 .915 Smith74 90
246 3' 373 .900 Glasscock..... Indianapolis..... 109 201 334 59 594 .900 3 ~
Irwin..... Philadelphia.....121 204 374 64 642 .900 Shock Washington ..
52 84 168 28 280 .900 fSutclifFe..... Detroit.. 24 39 88 14 141 .900 4 Williamson.....
Chicago 132 120 375 62 557 .888 5 Wise.... Boston..... 89 179 271 57 507 .887
6 Ray47 58 130 26 214 .878 7 Rowe..... Detroit.....105 133 312
72 517 .860 81 Irwin..... ! Washington..... 27 54 87 23 164 .859 9 Ward,,.....
New York..... 122 185 331 86 60. 857 10 FullerWashington... 47 67 140
38 245 845 FIELDERS. O'Rourke....New York..... 87 1ia 13~ 8 149.959 1
Tiernan..... c113 174 16 8 198.959 2 Glenn.....Boston 19 42
2 2 -46 .956 3 Sanders..... Philadelphia..... 25 38 5 2 45.955 4 Hornung

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Boston.....107 151 10 9 170 .947 5 Maul.Pittsburg..... 34 59 8 4
71 .943 6 Seery..... Indianapolis133 258 19 18 295 .939 7 Sunday.....
Pittsburg..... 119 292 27 21 340.938 8 Campau..... Detroit..... 70 101
10 8 119 932 81 McGeachy Indianapolis117 19427 16 237 .932 .~
Pettit.....Chicago 43 46 8 ... 4 4 8 .931 10 Fogarty.....Philadelphia.....116
239 26 20 285 .929 i11 Sullivan..... Chicago..... 75 114 13 10- 137 .927
Coleman..... Pittsburg.. 90 160 20 14 194 .927 12 (Slattery..... .. New York.....103
187 16 18 221.918 Hanlon..... Detroit.... 108 230 7 21 25 .918 13 Miller.Pittsburg ...
32 58 7 6 71.915 14 Daily..... Washington.....100 179 19 19 217.912 Hines.. .
Indianapolis. 124 255 13 26 294 .911 elehanty.... ..Philadelphia. 17 28 3 3 34 .911
16 Duffy.....Chicago.....67 103 19 12 134.910 17 Dalrymple.....Pittsburg....
57 80 9 9 98 .908 18 Wood.....Philadelphia... 103 175 15 20 210 .9C4 19
Andrews . -. 123 210 23 25 258 .903 20 JJohnston.....Boston.135 286 30 36
352.897 oyWashington., 136 296 26 37 359 .897 21 Brown Boston..107
172 18 22 212.8;36 22 Shock..... ..Washington.....35 59 7 8 74 .892 23
Fields.....Pittsburg.... ... 29 49 6 7 62 887 24 Twitchell.....Detroit.. 129 195 13
27235 .85 25 - Farrell Chicago 31 50 8 7 60 .883

7 RyanAME. C. . 2 2.4 3 286. 877 27 Ryan..... Chicago 125 217 3435
286.877 28 Van Haltren.....54 73 9 12 94 872 Wilmot..... Washington.....119 260
19 41 320 .872 29 Foster..... New York... 37 64 5 12 81 .851 30 Scheffler.....
Detroit.... 27 49 1 9 59 .847 31 Gore..... . New York.....64 88 4 18i 110.836 32
Carroll.... Pittsbng.....38 45 2 10 57 .824 33 Kelly..... Boston.....31
28 4 12 44 .727 CATCHERS' AVERAGES. NAME. CLUB. | a - 0 a P P4 1 Bennett.....
Detroit..... 72424 94 18 14 550 .941 2 Ganzell..... 25 i56 41 9 15 221 .891 38
Daily,... Chicago 62 400 107 33 36 576.880 4 Clements..... Philadelphia.... 84494
104 47 39 684 .874 65 Ewing..... New York..... 78 480 143 35 65 73 .861 6 Wells.....
Detroit 16 96 2511 9 141.858 7 Myers..... Indianapolis..... 46211 63 21 27
322 .851 8 Flint..... Chicago..... 22 96 42 11 14 163 .846 9 Mack .. Washington.....

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79 361 152 47 48 608 .843 (Deas~ley. . 31 177 60 20 25 282.840 10 Murphy.....
New York..... 28186 56 23 23 288.840 1 1 Darling..... Chicago..... 20139 26 12
21 198 .833 12 Buckley..... Indianapolis..... 48213 60 31 28 332 .822 J3 Miller.....
Pittsburg..... 68268 76 35 48 42-7 .805 14 O'Rourke..... Boston..... 0 89 37 17
14 157 .803 15 Tate.....40 188 64 43 19 314.802 16 Kelly.. 74 367 146
77 54 644 .796 17 Carroll..... Pittsbrg..... 53 265 58 37 46 40 795 18 Daily.....
Indianapolis.42 215 69 34 41 359 .791 19 Brown..... New York..... 17134 21 19
26 203 .778 20 Farrell..... Chicago..... 31171 50 32 34 287 .770 21 Schriver.....
Philaaelphia... 27148 39 28 29 244 .760 22 Arundel..... Washington..... 6 63 16 15 21
115 .687

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N ~ME. R Ofmm 5 ' aa I 8" .- a i B. Gilligan 9..... 9 510 1848 380 .209 Jos. F.
Galvin 9 524 2000 418 .208 Wmin. Ewing 8 64012708
812 .299 Fred Dunlap 8 7072972 86 .292 P. Gillespie.....
8 7032907 817 .278 Thomas York 8 56612291 617 .269 Robert
Ferguon..... 8 538 2209 596.269 Jas. E. Whitney 8 525 2085 55.266
Jeremiah Denny..... 8 8243308 881 .26 Chas. Radbourn.....
8 50 2092 517.247 George Shaffer7 -521137 602.281 Sam W. Wiise
'7 698 9826 785 .277 Jno. E. Clapp7 39811688 465.275 W. A.
Purcell..... 7 500 216 55 .261 J. P. Cassidy 7 4161718 43 .25
J. J. Gerhardt..... 7 565 2182 489 .224 Geo. E. Weidman..... 1 7 338
1273 22 1 4 Of the above Gillespie, Dorgan, Clapp, York, Ferguson and Cassidy have
retired from field service. One of the most interesting records of the games played in the
professional arena during the past eighteen years of the existence, first of the old National
Association from 1871 to 1875 inclusive, and then of the National League from 1876 to

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888 inclusive, is that of the contests each year between the rival Boston and Chicago clubs, the former winning the pennant in 1872, '73, '74, '75, '77 and '78, and also in 1883; while Chicago won it in 1876 and in 880, '8i, '82, '85 and '86. As a matter for interesting reference, we give below the full record of victories and defeats scored by the two clubs from 1871 to 1888 inclusive. The Chicago Club did not play in 1872 and 1873, having been burned out in the great fire of '7. - . 1871. I 172. I873. 1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878. 179. - L. W. . L. W. L. W. L. W. L. W. L. W. L. W. L. Boston.. 22 1039 8 43 6 52 i8 71 8139 31 39 1 17 30 19 49 2'3> Chicaeo.. 20 9 27 3l .30 37 52 l4 18 30 30 441 .3 1880. 188. I 8.82. 1 883. I884. 85.- i886. 1887. 1SSS. W. L. W. L. W. L. W. L. W.. L. W. L W. L. W. L. W. L. Boston.. 40 44 38 45 45 39 63 35 73 38 46 66 56 6i 6 60 64 Chicago. 67 7 56 28 55 29 591 39 62 50 87 25 90 34 71 5 77 5S

THE LEAGUE'S PRESIDENT

52 BASE BALL GUIDE. THE LEAGUE'S PRESIDENT. The close of the League campaign of 888 saw the President of the League, Mr. N. E. Young, enter upon a new era in the history of his official duties, first as Secretary, then as Presiden't-Sec- retary, two positions he has so faithfully and efficiently filled since the organization of the 'League, Mr. Young was prominent in organizing the first professional National Association; and but for him Mr. Chadwick would not have been able to have carried out his project of dividing the baseball fraternity into the two officially - recognized classes which he did when he started the first profes- sional Association in 1871. From that year to 1875 inclusive, Mr. Young acted as Secretary of the old National Association, and when it was superseded by the National League in 1876 he was elected Secretary of the new organization, Mr. Bulkely, the present Governor of Connecticut, being the League's first Presi- dent. Mr. Young was also Secretary under the Presidency of Mr. A. G. Mills, and when that gentleman resigned, the worthy Secre- tary was elected to the joint offices of President, Secretary and Treasurer of the League, and this position he has most capably filled ever since. A Washington journalist has this well-merited compliment to say of the veteran: " The rugged honesty of the League president is a matter with which those interested in base ball have

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long been familiar. His residence is in Washington, and he was for years a player and umpire, having all the ups and downs usual to their lot, but he is now in very comfortable circumstances. The duties of his office require a cool-headed man, able to do justice to all without fear or favor. It is singularly trying at times, but though the intense rivalry of the different clubs sometimes causes the managers to lose their heads and charge unfairness against the umpires, not a word has ever been said that would in any way compromise Nick Young. It is an honor and credit to the baseball magnates that they have such a man at the head of the League." THE JOINT RULES COMMITTEE AND THEIR WORK. The work accomplished by the Joint Rules Committee of the National League and the American Association at their meeting in New York in November, 1888, ranks with the best on record in the revision of the playing rules of the game, and the successful results achieved in improving the code was largely due to the marked efficiency evinced by the chairman of the Committee, Mr. Chas. H. Byrne, the president of the Brooklyn club, who was indefatigable in doing the large amount of revisory work which

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56 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL the working of the rule of overrunning first base since the rule was adopted, while serious injuries are of daily occurrence in match games, arising from collisions at other bases than first, and these are due entirely to the absence of the overrunning rule. The most irritating disputes caused by questions involved in sliding to bases and in running up against base players, are also* due to the same cause. Why not put a stop to these injuries and these disputes by giving the base runner the same privileges in overrunning second, third and home bases that he now has in overrunning first base? In every way will the adoption of the rule suggested be an improvement, and not the least of its advantages will be its gain to base running, which is, next to fielding,

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the most attractive feature of our game. THE PATRONS OF BALL GROUNDS. There are two classes of the patrons of professional baseball grounds which club Presidents and Directors have their choice in catering to for each season, and these are, first, the reputable class, who prefer to see the game played scientifically and by gentlemanly exemplars of 'the beauties of the game; and second, the hoodlum element, who revel in noisy coaching, "dirty ball playing," kicking against the umpires, and exciting disputes and rows in every inning. The Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston Clubs in the League have laid out nearly \$200,000 within the past two years in constructing their grounds for the express purpose of eliciting the very best patronage of their respective cities. The Brooklyn Club have excelled in this respect in the American Association by constructing their grounds for a similar class of patrons. But all of the clubs have not followed this example, the majority committing the blunder of considering only the tastes and requirements of the hoodlum class apparently in catering for patronage. This is a great financial mistake. Experience has shown conclusively that it pays best to cater solely for the best class of patronage. The work in doing this is so much more satisfactory for one thing, and it is sure to be the most remunerative. If there is any sport which yields a fair equivalent in the special attractions it presents for an admission fee of half a dollar, it is such ball playing as was exhibited during the past season on the grounds of the leading clubs of the National League. A feature of the attendance at the League games of 1888 was the presence of the fair sex in such goodly numbers. Where the ladies congregate as spectators of sports a refining influence is brought to bear which is valuable to the welfare of the game.. Besides which, the patronage of ladies improves the character of the assemblages and helps to preserve the order without which first-class patronage cannot be obtained.

THE VALUE OF TEAM WORK. Nothing has been more gratifying to the admirers of the game in the practical experience of improved points of play realized during the season of 1888, than the growing appreciation, by the most intelligent patrons of the game, of the value of team work at the bat, and its great superiority as an element of success in winning

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pennants, to the old school plan of record batting as shown in the efforts to excel solely in homerun hitting and the slugging style of batting. So intent have been the general class of batsmen on making big batting averages that the science of batting and the advantages to be derived from "playing for the side of the bat" have been entirely lost sight of until within the past year. Now, however, the best judges of play in the game have begun to "tumble to" the benefits and to the attractions of team work at the bat, as illustrated by skillful sacrifice hits, batting to help base-runners around and to bring runs in, and not that of going to the bat with the sole idea of trying to "hit the ball out of the lot," or "knock the stuffing out of it," in the effort to get in the coveted home run with its costly expenditure of physical strength in the 120 yards spurt in running which it involves. There is one thing the season's experience has shown, and that is that field captains of intelligence and judgment, like Anson, Comiskey, Ward, Irwin, et al. have come to realize the fact that team batting is a very important element in bringing about pennant winning, and by team batting is meant the rule which makes everything secondary in the work of the batsman to the important point to forward men around the bases and to bring runs in. The batsman who excels in the essentials of the art of batting is the true leader, though he may not make a three-bagger or a home run more than half a dozen times in a season's batting. And a part of team work at the bat is sacrifice hitting-sacrifice hits being hits which, while they result in the striker's retirement, nevertheless either forward runners to the bases or bring runs in. After a batsman has become a base-runner, whether by a hit, a fielding error, or a battery error, if he be forwarded to second by a safe bunt or a neat tap of the ball, both being base hits; or by a sacrifice hit, the batsman is equally entitled to credit if he forward a runner by such hit. In regard to the slugging tactics which the batsman goes in for extra hits at all costs, it may partly be regarded as a very stupid piece of play at the bat to endeavor to make a home run when there is no one on the bases to benefit by it, and for the reason that it subjects the batsman to a violent sprinting of 20 yards, and professional sprint-runners who enter for runs of that distance, even when in training for the effort, require a half-hour's good-rest before making another such effort. And yet there are

58 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL batsmen who strive to make hits which necessitate a 120 yards' run two or three times in a single game. Do field captains who go in for this sluggish style of batting ever think of the wear and tear of a player's physical strength in this slugging business? EVILS IN THE PROFESSIONAL ARENA. The two great obstacles in the way of the success of the majority of professional ball players are wine and women. The saloon and the brothel are the evils-of the baseball world at the present day; and we see it practically exemplified in the failure of noted players to play up to the standard they are capable of were they to avoid these gross evils. One day it is a noted pitcher who fails to serve his club at a critical period of the campaign. Anon, it is the disgraceful escapade of an equally noted umpire. And so it goes from one season to another, at the cost of the loss of thousands of dollars to clubs who blindly shut their eyes to the costly nature of intemperance and dissipation in their ranks. We tell you, gentlemen of the League and Association, the sooner you introduce the prohibition plank in your contracts the sooner you will get rid of the costly evil of drunkenness and dissipation among your players. Club after club have lost championship honors time and again by this evil, and yet they blindly condone these offences season after season. The prohibition rule from April to October is the only practical rule for removing drunkenness in your teams. PRIVATE SIGNALS IN COACHING. The coaching of base runners by private signals is an improvement in the game which is bound to come into vogue eventually. The noisy method of coaching which disgraced most of the American Association club teams in 1888 is doomed to die out. In the case of the coaching of deaf mutes, like Hoy and others, private signals had to be employed, and it can readily be seen how effective these can be made to be when properly systematized. There is not a single point in noisy verbal coaching which aids base-runners. In fact, in five cases out of six, it is a detriment to the runner. The fact is, the whole object of rowdy coaching is to annoy and confuse the batter players and not to help base-running. The way to rattle both the catcher and pitcher with the best effect, and to do it legitimately, is by private coaching. In this way a pitcher is more likely to get

bothered in his endeavors to interpret the private signals than by the noisiest of verbal coaching.

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THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

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BASE BALL GUIDE. 61 Brooklyn third with .606, and Cincinnati fourth with .574. October saw a close struggle between the Athletic and Brooklyn teams for second place, and had the former team been kept temperate they would have finished second; but they "boozed" too much in October, and this gave Brooklyn the chance to take the position from them, and when the campaign ended on the 17th of October the record left the eight clubs occupying the following relative positions: Won. Lost. Per Ct . Won. Lost. Per Ct
St. Louis.. 92 43 .68i Baltimore. 57 80 .416 Brooklyn.. 8 52 .629 Cleveland . 50 82 .378
Athletic... 8i 52 .609 Louisville. 48 87 .355 Cincinnati. So 54 .597 Kans. City 43 89 .326
tl ~ In the above record the Athletic Club is credited with one vic- Ji ~ tory and Baltimore with one defeat less than they were given credit for in the records published at the close of the season. The game was taken out of the record by the following order of President Wikoff: NEW YORK, October 6. W. S. KAMES, ESQ, Secretary Athletic Base Ball Club, Philadelphia: Dear Sir :-I find on examination that the Baltimore-Athletic game of June 10, 1888, played at Gloucester, N. J., and won by your club, and \ which has been counted in the regular championship series as a postponed *i} ~ game of April 21, was irregular, for the reason that the said postponed game of April 21 was played off by your club in Philadelphia as per authority of my official circular No. 36, on May 6, 1888. Th-efore, the game won by the Athletic Club on June 10 cannot be counted in the regular championship series. Yours truly, WHEELER C. WIKOFF, Secy. It will be seen that the St. Louis Club won the championship, and for the fourth consecutive time, thus breaking the record. The Brooklyn, by a liberal expenditure of money toward the close of the season, succeeded

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in strengthening sufficiently to head off , ' the Athletics for second place, and the latter had to be content with third position. The Cincinnati did good work toward the close, despite the sale of several valuable players, and almost succeeded in closing the gap between fourth and third places; as it was, they ended a close fourth. Baltimore secured fifth place by a goodly margin over the sixth club, Cleveland. Louisville finished seventh, the lowest position the club ever occupied. Kansas City, though the tail-ender, nevertheless made an excellent first-season record. Neither the St. Louis nor Brooklyn Clubs lost a series. They split even with ten victories each in their games, and Brooklyn stood alone in winning the series from every other club. The Brooklyn Club alone played its full schedule of 40 games.

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BASE BALL GUIDE. 65 THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION AVERAGES. The official record of the American Association for the season of 1888 as sent us by President Wikoff, will be found in full below: BATTING RECORD. , (In the following, no in or outfielders' record is given unless twenty games have been played in the position, and no pitcher or catcher's record is given unless fifteen games have been played.) O'Neill St Louis 1 761 .24 2 Stovey 130 71 1563 Lyons Athletic . . . 41 4325 4 Reilly Cincinnati.. 26 32. Collins.Louisville and Brooklyn 2 12664 91 .318 6 BrowningNME. CLUB. IO 39313 7 Orr Brooklyn..... . - 95 19 16303 S Burns... . Baltimore and Brooklyn 129 158 48 .299 . . . Louisville . . 127 159 40 .29 s O'Neill 130 122 S rtoVeka..... . .Balti..... 136 152 49 29 WelcOrrh BrookAthleticyn.....95 16 303 2 Corkhillns Cincinnati and Brooklyn.. 12937 159 41 .285 13 o Foutz B kly.....n..... 4 13 Larkin Athletic..... 135 54 9 .283 14 Bierbauer..... Athletic.....134 148 56 279 5 Sullivan Athletic..... 28 31 8 ,277 6 McCarthy St. Louis 131

Library of Congress

41 109 ,276 Trott r ot. Baltimore..... 31 30 3 .275 7 O'Brien.....
Brooklyn..... 136. 147 65.275 8 Weaver,L... Louisville .. 26 31 12 .274 19
Comiskey.... St. Louis7..... .1.... 156 77 .271 20 Carpenter..... Cincinnati...
135 147 56 .269 x I Robinson..... .. Athletic..... 67 15.26 Mattimore
Athletic..... 41 38 14 .268'&' Davis..... Kansas City1..... 22 131 451.266 22
Herr.... St. Louis 43 46 9.266 Stratton..... Louisville ..6 645 .266
23 Smith.....Athletic and Baltimore... 3 31 3 .265 Latham St. Louis . . T33 150
'124 .264 24 'Faatz... Cleveland..... 120 124 68 .264 .25 Hudson St.Louis.5
6. 2 Griffin..... Baltimore..... 137 141 53 .261 27 Pinkney
Brooklyn...143 150 56 26 28 Hecker .Louisville.....55 53 23 .255 29 Kappell..... ..
Cincinnati..... 35 35 22.254 Terry~.. Brooklyn 30 29 131.2.54

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Or '-4 SA , E Cd cJ \$4. DO

76 SPALDING'S OFFICIAL THE PHILADELPHIA CITY CHAMPIONSHIP. The Philadelphia League Club and the American Association Athletic Club played a spring and fall exhibition game series for the professional championship of Philadelphia,

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the result of which was a victory for the American teams, as will be seen by the appended record: ATHLETIC VICTORIES. ATHLETIC VS. PHILADELPHIA. DATE.

PITCHERS. icor April 9..... Seward, Gleason 4-3 April 1
Seward, Sanders! 15-4 April W....., Weyhing, Casey.. . . .
7- April 14..... Seward, Gleason 3-1 April 16..... Weyhing,
Tyng 13-7 OctoberSeward, Sandlers 8 5

PHILADELPHIA VICTORIES. ' PHILADELPHIA VS. ATHLETIC. - DATE. PITCIHERS.

Scor., April 13 Gleason, Mattimore..... 8-2 April 17Buffinton,
Blair..... . 7-1 October 19..... Casey, W eyhing8-0 October
20..... Buffinton, Smith 12- THE EXHIBITION GAME CAMPAIGN. The

experience of the season of 888 in the playing of exhibi- tion games during the spring and fall between League and Amer- ican Clubs, shows that while the spring series prove attractive, owing to the desire of the patrons of the game to see how the club teams of the two organizations compare with each other in relative strength, preparatory to the opening of the championship campaign in each arena; those played in the fall, after the two championships have been decided, have ceased to draw paying patronage. ,This decrease of interest in the fall exhibition games, - too, has been largely due to the introduction of the World's Championship series, which now monopolize public interest after the regular championship season has ended. It has been proposed to substitute a series of regular championship matches, on the basis of the series of the world's championship contests for the old time fall exhibition games, the plan in question including not only games between the championship teams of the League and the Association, but also between-all the eight clubs'of each or-

ganization, so as to show which are the eight leading club teams of the League and the American Association. Had this plan. been carried out in 888, we should not only have had the inter- esting series between the two champion teams of New York and St. Louis, but also those between Chicago and Brooklyn, Phila- delphia and Athletic, Boston and Cincinnati, Detroit and Balti- more, Pittsburg and Cleveland, Indianapolis

and Louisville, and Washington and Kansas City. It is to be hoped that a grand test >"t
' 'series of games of this character will mark the closing professional campaign of 1889,
for such a series would substitute very inter- esting championship matches for October
in the place of the- unmeaning and useless exhibition games of the past fall campaigns.
THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP. THE FULL RECORD OF THE SERIES. It has now
become an established rule of the National League and the American Association, to close
each season with a sup- plementary championship series of games between the teams
of the two leading clubs winning the respective championships of the two organizations
each year, to decide as to which of the two champion clubs is entitled to the honor of
being the cham- pion club of the United States, and consequently the world's champions
in base ball. This supplementary series of games has grown in importance each year
since the inaugural trial games of 1884, when a short series of games of this character
took place on the Polo Grounds in October, 884, between the League cham- pionship
team of the Providence Club and the American cham- pionship team of the Metropolitan
Club. It was a short series of best two games of the three played, the result being an
easy vic- tory for the League team, as the appended record shows: THE SERIES OF
1884. Oct. 23, Providence vs. Metropolitan, at the Polo Grounds..... 60 Oct. 24, ' ' (" "
" " 3-r1 Oct. 25, " "12-2 Total-.....
21- - THE SERIES OF 1885. In 1885 the' St. Louis Club first-won the honors in the Ameri-
can. pennant race, and the, Chicago team in that of the League, and- in October of that
ear the rival teams contested for the United States championship in a series of best four
out of seven games. Though the series was a far more important one than that of 1884,
still the rules governing the special games were not what they should have been, and
consequently the result was not

BASE BALL GUIDE. 79 the fifteen games, showing the pitchers in each contest, is as
follows: Date. Contesting Clubs. Cities. Pitchers. * - , 0 Oct.- St. Louis v. Detroit St.
Louis..... Carruthers ...Getzein 9 6-1 Detroit v. St. Louis St. Louis..... Conway..... Foutz

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9 5-3 ia " I " -Detroit Getzein..- Carruthers I3 2-I ' ' 13 " " " Pittsbutg.... Baldwin.....
King 9 8-o 1c 4 St. Louis v. Detroit Brooklyn Carruthers.. Conway 9 5-2 15 Detroit v. St.
Louis New York... Getzein.....Foutz 9 9-9 17 " " <k Philadelphia. Baldwin ..Carruthers 9
3-I I8 Is ' " Boston.... Baldwin ..Carruthers 9 9-2 " 19 ig CC Philadelphia. ConwayKing
9 4-2 * " 2I St. Louis v. D troit Washington.. Carruth rs Getzein 9 I-4 I " 2 Detroit
v. St. Louis Baltimore Baldwin..... Foutz 9 13-3 ' 22 " " Baltimore.... Baldwin.....
Foutz 9 13-3 " 24 I" "c , Detroit Baldwin.. Carruthers 9 6-3 c 25 1" Chicago
Getzein.....King 9 4-3 -26 St. Louis v. Detroit St. Louis Carruthers ..Baldwin 6 9-
*A. M. tP. M. THE SERIES OF 1888. The contest for the world's championship in 888
was the most exciting and important of any yet played; and the public atten- tion given to
the series throughout the entire base ball world, was. such as to show that it would be a
paying policy on the part of the League and the -Association to establish a supplementary
cham- pionship season, to begin on the first, of October each year, the series of games to
be played including not only that for the world's championship, but also to include contests
between the other clubs of each organization so as to settle the question as to which
were the eight leading professional teams of the country. Prior to 888 but three clubs
had participated in the regular X series, and these were: St. Louis on the one hand, and
Chi- cago (twice) and Detroit on the other. In 888, however, a-new League candidate
entered the field against the St. Louis cham- pions, and that was the New York club team,
it being the first time thee two clubs had ever encountered each other. The series arranged
between the two clubs was one of ten games, the first six victories to decide the contest.
They were commenced at the Polo Grounds on October I6, and the opening contest gave
prom- ise of a very interesting series of games, and when the St. ouis team "Chicagoed"
their League adversaries the next day the in- terest in the matches doubled. But the close
of the first week's games left New York in the van with a credit of four victories out of the
five games played. The contest of the g9th took place in Brooklyn, but the other four were
played at the Polo Grounds,- the largest attendance of the whole series being that of
Saturday, Oct. 20, when the receipts exceeded \$5,000.- At the four games

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played at the Polo Grounds the aggregate of receipts was \$15-,405, while the aggregate of receipts at the four games at St. Louis, was but \$5,612, less than that at the Saturday game at the Polo Grounds the previous week. The game at Brooklyn was marred by the bad weather, while that at Philadelphia was dampened by the lead the New York team had previously attained. The series virtually ended at St. Louis on October 25, when New York won their sixth victory and the championship. After that Ward left the New York team to join the Australian tourists, and the interest in the games ended, the receipts falling off from \$2,365 on October 25 to \$411 on October 26. The last game of the series was a mere ordinary exhibition game, Titcomb pitching in four innings and Hatfield in four. The player's game on the 2th was even less attractive, the St. Louis team winning easily by 6 to 0, Keefe, Welch and George taking turns in the box for New York. The record of the series in full is as follows: DATE. CONTESTING CLUBS. CITIES. PITCHERS. Oct 16 N. York v. St. Louis New York Keefe..... .. King 9 2- \$2,876 "17 St. Louis v. N. York " Chamberlain ..Welch 93-0 3,375 "18 N.York v. St. Louis < C Keefe..King 9 4-2 3,530 9 " " "; Brooklyn. Crane.. .Chamberlain 9 6-3 1,562 20 " " New York KeefeKing 8 6-4 5,624 " 22 , de Phila. Welch ..Chamberlain .8 12-5 ,78r " 24 St. Louis v. N. York St. Louis. KingCrane 8 7-5 2,624 " 25 N. York v. St. Louis " King....Chamberlain 9 1-3 2,365 " 26 St. Louis v. N. York " " KingGeorge 10 14-11 411 " 27 . . , j Chamberlain.Tit- 9 8-7 2 comb..Hatfield 9 18-7 2 Total..... ..\$..... \$24,362 Total Runs-New York, 64; St. Louis, 60. Pitchers' Victories-Keefe, 4; Welch, 1 ;King, 2; Chamberlain, 2; Crane, 0 Pitchers' Defeats-Keefe, 0; Welch, ; Crane, 1; Titcomb, 1; King, 3; Chamberlain, 3. THE STATISTICS OF THE GAMES. THE BATTING FIGURES. The batting figures of those of the New York team who played in five games and over, are as follows: PLAYERS. -. 1 ' 1. . "1 Ward 8 28 4 11 6 393 Ewing.....7 26 5 9 5 .3+6 Tiernan 1 38 8 3 5 .34 O'Rourke 36 4 12 3 .33.3 Whitney.....;..... 37 7 11 3 ! 297 Connor... .7.. 724 7 6 4 .250 Slattery 1 39 6 8 5 .205 Richardson 9 36 6 6 2 .167

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Of those who played in less than five games, the batting figures were as follows:

PLAYERS. 0 i i cq "3i Boyle..... 4 l6 4 6 3 375 lerr3 ll 2 0
I .000 Devlin l 3 o - o 0 00 S.

X,

BASE BALL GUIDE. b ST. LOUIS. King....2... . 37 25 8 34 43

Chamberlain 5 2 43 22 64 94 7 4 20 Total347 68 30 98 137 9 25

29 In the fielding figures of pitchers the assistances on strikes were mixed up with the fielding assistances which rendered them useless. The record of the batting and fielding

of the two club teams as a whole, is as follows: CLUB BATTING. CLUBS. E P New

York 10 336 64 96 37 .289- St. Louis 10 333 6i 73

26 .219- _ . ,Sa . .0 CLUBS. I O Q -- _ u -=, New York0..... 10 213 174

40 427.906 St. Louis 10 249 157 42 449 .906 THE- FINANCIAL RECORD.

The appended figures showing the gate receipts of each day in each city, are as follows:

Where Played. When Played, Receipts. (Tuesday, October 6..... \$2,876 5 New York

City { Wednesday, October 17 3,375 5 Thursday, October l8 3,530

oo_ Brooklyn.... . Friday, October 9 1,562 oo New York City

Saturday, October 20. 5,624 50 Philadelphia Monday, October 22

1,781 6o Wednesday, October 24..... 2,z24 0o St. LouisThursday, October 25

2,365 oo t Lo , Friday, October 26..... 411 0 Saturday, October 27.....

212 oo Total\$24,362 o1 Total expenses 8

ooo00 Total amount divided 6362 10 Fifty per cent. each amounted

to;.... 8,131 o

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THE AMERICAN PENNANT HOLDERS OF 1886, 1887, AND 1888

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8 8 ~ SPALDING S OFFICIAL against Keefe. O'Rourke, Richardson and Andrews led the little batting that was done. The fielding play was of a phenomenal order, brilliant stops, catches and throws occurring in every inning, and being loudly applauded. The Pbiladelphians all but had the game in the tenth inning, but over anxiety lost them the chance. Farrar was on third and might have scored on Mulvey's fly to Slattery. He left the base, however, before the ball was caught, and was promptly declared out. The score was: NEW YORK. IT. R. B. P. A. E. Slattery, c. 5
o o Ewing, c 5 o 8 3 o Tiernan, r. f..... 5 o o o Conno,
ib ,.,, 3 o o 15 l o Ward, ss 4 -2 3 i Richardson,
2 b 4 o 2 3 2 o 'Whitney, 3 b 3 o 5 - O'Rourke,
1. f 4 o 2 l l o K eeefe, p..... 4 o l . lo o
Totals 37 6 33 25 2 PHILADELPHIA. T. R. B. P., A. E. Andrew5l 0 0
A nd rew , 3 cf o 2 ' o o Fogarty, rf.4 o l l
o o Farrar, b o o 12 l o Delahanty, lf 4 0 2
0 0 Mulvey, 3b..... 4 o o o 2 o Sanders, p 4 o
o l 7 Schriver, c 4 o 9 -a o Irwin, ss..... .. 4 0 o 5 4 o
Bastian, b. 2 3 Totals 36 4 33 IS Philadelphia .o
o o o o o o o o o-o New York.....00000.....o o o o o o0- rwo-baFe hit-O'Rourke.
Double plays--Keefe and Connor, Farrar and Sanders. First base on balls--Connor,
Whitney, Bastain. First base on errors-Philadelphia, . Struck out-Tiernan, Whitney,
Keefe, 2; An- dews, Fogarty, 2: Delehanty, Mulvey, Sanders, Schriver, Irwin. Wild
pitches-Keefe, 2; Sanders, i. Time-Two hours. Umpire-Kelly. REMARKABLE EVENTS.
LONGEST GAME.-Played at Boston May il, l877, between the Harvard College nine and
the Manchester professional team, twenty-four innings, score o to o.

?, ' - BASE BALL GUIDE. 89 ! BEST LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH.-Played August 17, 1882, at Providence, between the Providence and Detroit teams, eighteen innings, score 0 to 0-seventeen innings without a run/) * -NEXT BEST LEAGUE CLUB GAME.- Played at, St. Louis on May 1, 1877, between the St. Louis team and the Syracuse Stars, fifteen innings, score 0 to 0-a drawn match. 1 * BEST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION GAME.- Played May 7, 1878, at Lynn, Mass., between the Live Oak team of Lynn, and the Crickets of Binghamton, fifteen innings, score 1 to 0. BEST JUNIOR GAME.-Played at Hoboken, August 19, 1878, | & fifteen innings, score 1 to 0. ;! SHORTEST GAME.- Excelsior vs. Field in Brooklyn on Excel- i - sior's grounds, in May, 1861-50 minutes, 9 innings. LONGEST THROW.-By John Hatfield, made at Union Grounds, Brooklyn, Oct. 15, 1872. Distance 133 yards, 1 foot, 7 inches- over 400, feet. GREATEST SCORE.-In match between the Niagara Club, of Buffalo, and a visiting nine at Buffalo in 1864, score 202 to 26. THE THROWING CONTESTS RECORDS. The longest throw of a baseball on record up to 1872 was that made in 1668 by John Hatfield, then a member of the Cincinnati team, he then throwing a ball 132 yards. In October, 1872, a throwing contest took place on the old Union ball grounds, Brooklyn, in which John Hatfield-then of the Mutuals-threw the ball 133 yds, 1 ft, 72 in., the distance being officially measured. The contest was also participated in by Andy Leonard, whose record was 119 yds. 1 ft. 10 in.; George Wright, 117 yds. 1 ft. 1 in.; Billy Boyd, 115 yds. 1 ft. 7 in.; Fisler, 112 yds. 6 in., and Anson, 110 yds. 6 in. This throw of Hatfield's-over 400 ft.-has never been equaled in any regular throwing contest. i On September 9, 1882, a throwing match took place on the Chicago ball grounds between E. Williamson of the Chicago Club and Pfeffer of the Troys. Three trials were had and Pfeffer's best throw was 132 yards and 5 inches. Williamson's best throw was 132 yards, foot, or four feet seven and one half inches short of Hatfield's champion throw. In 1884, while connected with the Boston Union Association Club, Ed Crane, while in Cincinnati October 2 of that year, was credited with throwing a baseball 135 yards, foot, and 1/2 inch, and also again at St. Louis on October 19, he was credited with-throwing a ball 134 yards, 5 inches. But the circumstances attendant upon both trials were

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not such as to warrant an official record, so the Clipper says, through its editor for 1888, Mr. A. H.

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THE TRIP TO ENGLAND IN 1874

14-1 23-18 13-12 24-- 7 14-1 - 11- 3 17- 8 19--8 16- 6 14-1r 19- 7- 12- 7 1- 4

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THE GREAT BASE BALL TRIP AROUND THE WORLD IN 1888-'89

The ball players did not lose a single game, and had the best of it in the games which were drawn from not having time to put them out. The trip cost the two clubs over \$2,000, exclusive of the amount received at the gate. In fact, 'the Britishers did not take to the game kindly at all. To show what the All England eleven could do in the way of playing base ball, the score of a game played in Boston in October, 1868, after the All England eleven had played their cricket match there, is given below: . American Nine3 2 o 1 6 3 5 0-20 English Cricketers' Nine...4 o o o o o 0 o o- 4 J=4 ~ George Wright pitched for the cricketers, the nine including Smith c; Tarrant lb; Feeley 2b; Shaw 3b; Humphrey ss; Jupp lf; Clarkwood cf, and Rowbotham rf. The American nine was a weak picked nine, including O'Brien- a Boston cricketer-and Archy Buch, of Harvard, as the battery; Shaw, Barrows and Lowell on the bases; Pratt as short stop, and Smith Rogers and Conant in the out field. In all the base-ball games in which the English professional cricketers took part during their visits to America from 1859 to 1880, they failed to begin to equal in their ball play the work done by the ball players. in cricket in England. i THE GREAT BASE BALL TRIP AROUND THE WORLD IN 1888-'89. The greatest historical event recorded in the annals of the national game was undoubtedly the journey to Australia, which began in November, 1888, and ended in March, 1889, on a trip around the world. While in 1874 Mr. A. G. Spalding was the "avant couter of the visiting party of base ball players to Eng-

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land, and also one of the most, prominent of the victorious team's players; in 1888 Mr. Spalding was the originator of the trip, the, master spirit of the remarkable enterprise, and the leader of the band of base ball missionaries to the antipodes. Of course, in recording the Australian trip in the GUIDE for 1889, only a cursory glance can be taken. of the trip, as it would require a volume of. itself to do the tour justice., Suffice it to say that the pluck, ;~i 'energy and business enterprise which characterized the unequalled ~i event reflected the highest credit not only on Mr. Albert G. Spalding, as the representative spirit of Western business men, but also on the American name in every respect, and it did for the extension of the popularity of our national game in six short months what

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ning like rapidity to the waiting basement are points which our cricketers are deficient in, when compared with the American pro- fessional ball player. It can be seen at a glance that the game is prolific of opportunities for quick and brilliant fielding." The following is the score of the first match at cricket played by the base ball tourists with Australian cricketers in Sydney on December 18, 888 **1s~ -'~ ~ BASE BALL EIGHTEEN. Anson, b. Charlton..... 15 Burns, b. Charlton..... I Williamson, c. Woolcott, b. Charlton o Hanlon, hit wicket, b. Gregory... 2 Ward, b. Charlton..... i Manning, c. Woolcott, b. Gregory 14 Spalding, b. Charlton o Pettit, b. Gregory..... 3 Wright, b. Gregory I Ryan, c. Robinson, b. Gregory... 3 Pfeffer, b. Gregory 6 Sullivan, c. Halligan, b. Gregory. o Wood, b. Gregory..... o Baldwin, not out.....o Carroll, c. Robinson, b. Gregory.... o Sundries..... 5 Earle, st. Crane, b. Gregory o Fogarty, b. Charlten o Total..... 81 SYDNEY

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ELEVEN. Robinson, 1. b. w., b. Earle I A. Gregory, c. Burs, b. Wright. 35 Halligan, c. Burns, b. Anson 21 Hemsley, not out 8 Kidman, c. Pfeffer, b. Anson..... 19, Sundries 3 Woolcott, c. and b. Anson Crane, c. Williamson b. Earle 4 Total for six wickets 115 We are compelled to omit the National Agreement for want of space. It will be given in the Official League Book. i rj ~O0 P ~~~o 0

A. G. MILLS. Mr. A. G. Mills was connected with the Chicago Club at the organization of the National League, and he participated in the legislative work of the League from 1876 to 1885 when he resigned his position as President, to which position he was unanimously elected on the death of President Hulbert. To his efficient services as President and one of the Board of Directors is the success of the League after the death of its founder largely due. He was the originator of the National Agreement which has so firmly bound together the National League and the American Association. Since he resigned his position as President of the League in 1885, he has been practically out of Base Ball, although he still takes a deep interest in the game. He was succeeded by the worthy President, Mr. N. E. Young.

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NATIONAL PLAYING RULES

NATIONAL PLAYING RULES -OF- Professional Base Ball Clubs AS ADOPTED JOINTLY BY THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, AND GOVERNING ALL CLUBS PARTIES TO THE NATIONAL AGREEMENT. ~is~ i~1889. THE BALL GROUND. RULE i. The Ground must be an enclosed field, sufficient in size to enable each player to play in his position as required by these Rules. " RULE 2. The Infield must be a space of ground thirty yards square. THE BASES. RULE 3. The Bases must be SEC. I. Four in number, and designated as First Base, Second Base, Third Base and Home Base. SEC. 2. The Home Base must be of whitened rubber twelve inches square, so fixed in the ground as to be even with the sur- face. and so placed in the corner of the infield that two of its sides will form part of the boundaries of said infield. SEC. 3. The First, Second

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and Third Bases must be canvas bags, fifteen inches square, painted white, and filled with some soft material, and so placed that the center of the second base shall be upon its corner of the infield, and the center of the first and third bases shall be on the lines running to and from second base and seven and one-half inches from the foul lines, providing that each base shall be entirely within the foul lines. SEC. 4. All the bases must be securely fastened in their positions, and so placed as to be distinctly seen by the Umpire. THE FOUL LINES. RULE 4. The Foul Lines must be drawn in straight lines from the outer corner of the Home Base, along the outer edge of the First and Third Bases, to the boundaries of the Ground. 9~ ~ ~ ~ ~' ~105

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PLAYING RULES.

BASE RUNNING RULES

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PLAYING RULES.

16 PLAYING RULES. fit of this Rule, and shall not decide the Base Runner out for coming in contact with any other Fielder. SEC. 9. If, at any time while the ball is in play, he be

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touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy: Provided, The ball be held by the Fielder after touching him ; but (exception as to First Base), in running to First Base, he may overrun said base without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at'once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in overrunning First Base, he also attempts to run to Second Base, or, after passing the base he turns to his left from the foul line, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out. SEC. 10. If, when a Fair or Foul Hit ball, other than a foal tip as referred to in Rule 38, is legally caught by a Fielder, such ball is legally held by a Fielder on the base occupied by the Base Runner when such ball was struck (or the Base Runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a Fielder), before he retouches said base after such Fair or Foul Hit ball was so caught. Provided, That the Base Runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the Pitcher before the Fielder holds it on said base, or touches the Base Runner with it; but if the Base Runner in attempting to reach a base, detaches it before being touched or forced out he shall be declared safe. SEC.' . If, when a Batsman becomes a Base Runner, the First Base, or the First and Second Bases, or the First, Second and Third Bases, be occupied, any Base Runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, until any following Base Runner is put out and may be put out at the next base or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder in the same manner as in running to First Base, at any time before any following Base Runner is put out. SEC. 12. If a Fair Hit ball strike him before touching the elder and in such case no base shall be run unless forced by the Bats- man becoming a Base Runner, and no run shall be scored. SEC. 13. If when running to a base or forced to return to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the order prescribed in Rule 45, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a Fielder, in the same manner as in running to First Base. SEC. 14. If, when the Umpire calls "Play," after any sus- pension of a game, he fails to return to and touch the base he occupied when " Time " was called before touching the next base.

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PLAYING RULES.

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'if~ PLA ING RULES. 123 SEC. 6. The number of double and triple plays made by each side, with the names of the players assisting in the same. ., SEC. 7. The number of men given bases on called balls, by each Pitcher. SEC. 8. The number of men given bases from being hit by pitched balls. SEC. 9 The number of men struck out. SEC. IO. The number of passed balls by each Catcher. SEc. II. The number of wild pitches by each Pitcher. SEC. 12. The time of game. SEC. 13. The name of the Umpire. AMENDMENTS. RULE 70. No Amendment or change of any of these Na- tional Playing Rules shall be made, except by a joint committee on rules, consisting of three members from the National League and three members from the American Association. Such com- mittee to be appointed at the annual meetings of each of said bodies to serve one year from the twentieth day of December of each year. Such committee shall have full power to act, provided that such amendments shall be made only by an affirmative vote of the majority of each delegation.

HENRY CHADWICK-"Father of Base Ball." Henry Chadwick, the veteran journalist, upon whom the honored sobri- quet of "Father of Base Ball" rests so happily and well, appears in portraiture, and so well preserved is his physical manhood that his sixty-three years

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rest lightly upon his well timed life. Since the age of thirteen he has resided in Brooklyn, New York, and is an honored member of the distinguished society of old Brooklynites. He entered upon the journalistic career in which he has attained eminent distinction in 1856, his first work finding a ready field on the New York Times. In 1857 he associated himself with the New York Clipper, and was identified with that journal steadily for thirty-one years. After twenty-nine years of remarkable devotion to the interests of morning journalism in the metropolis Mr. Chadwick retired in 1886, to accept an editorial position on the Outing Magazine, which, together with his work on the Brooklyn Eagle, keeps his ready pen busy. He is one of the most valued contributors on The Sporting Life staff, and his work in other journals has made his name a household word as the "Father of Base Ball." He comes from a famous family of English birth, his brother, Mr. Edwin Chadwick, being the noted sanitary philosopher of England. Mr. Chadwick has edited our League Guide since 1880. A. G. SPALDING & BROS., Chicago and New York.

AN EXPLANATORY APPENDIX TO THE NEW CODE OF RULES FOR 1889

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ground, as it is only foul tips caught within ten feet of the home base which do not put the batsman out. **THE BLOCKING OF BALLS.** Any interference with the progress of a batted or thrown ball by any person not one of the contesting players in a game, is what is termed blocking the ball. Suppose a ball is batted to the short stop, and that fielder overthrows the ball to first base, and it goes toward the crowd and is there stopped or touched by an outsider, the moment this stoppage of the ball or interference with it occurs, the umpire must call "Block ball," and until the ball is returned to the field

and held by the pitcher while in his "box," it is dead for putting out any base runner; and such runners are permitted to run all the bases they can until the ball is thus put legally into play. But should such overthrown ball, in addition to its being stopped or diverted from its course by any outsider, be also kicked aside or picked up and thrown out of reach by a fielder, the umpire must in addition call "Time," in which case runners shall only be entitled to hold such bases as they had touched before the ball had been so kicked or thrown out of reach, the ball, as in the prior case, not being in play until held by the pitcher while in his box. HITTING BALLS FOUL INTENTIONALLY. Rule 42, Section III, requires the umpire to call a strike on the batsman every time he makes "an obvious attempt to make a foul hit." Rule 43, Section XIII, states that "If, after two strikes have been called, the batsman obviously attempts to make a foul hit," he is out. Last year these rules were both misinterpreted by umpires. In the first place, in both cases the intention of the batsman must be plainly manifest; and to judge of this the circumstances of the case must be taken into consideration. For instance, if the batsman bunts a ball foul when a runner is on a base, it is evident that he does so unintentionally, for no point of play is to be gained by such a foul hit. Then, too, the hitting of a foul ball must be repeatedly done before such hitting can be adjudged as otherwise than accidental. BATTING OUT OF ORDER. Rule 43 states that the batsman who fails to bat in his proper turn according to the approved order of batting, must be decided out by the umpire, unless the error in question be discovered and the right batsman be sent to the bat in the regular order "before a fair hit has been made." If, before the mistake is discovered, "strikes" or "balls" be called upon the batsman who is out of his order of batting, such strikes and balls shall be counted against the batsman who should have gone to the bat in the regular order. But the violation of the rule must be declared by

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NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE OF CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES FOR 1889

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION SCHEDULE OF CHAMPIONSHIP GAMES FOR 1889

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